

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY per Month SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

Pants-Klosque No. 10, near Grand Hotel, and Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manu tion with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

If you are a patriot, proud of your coun try, ambitious for it and hopeful of it, you will support the Administration which the Goddess of Political Fortune has placed in charge of American affairs at the crisis of war with a foreign country.

If you believe in honest money, the link between national honor and national prosperity, you will stand by its friends who are now engaged in its defence.

If you are against the corruption of the courts you will punish those who attempt it. Here are described three great duties, ye each individual voter in New York can fulfil them all by a single ballot for THEODORE BOOSEVELT and the other candidates in the

Republican column. Don't fail the country when its future greatness and its credit are in the balance, or the State of New York when Justic itself is threatened with overthrow!

The Mighty Black Pencil.

This is one of the days on which history is made. Every citizen of New York who is registered and has the right to vote can help to make it, for good or for bad. It is a question of both men and principles. The choice of men is between a ROOSHVELT and a CROKER. Never was a sharper contrast set up before honest Americans for selection and election. The alternative as to principles is likewise clearly drawn. Patriotism, honor, financial integrity, judicial honesty and independence, pure government, public decency, and private selfrespect are lined up against their opposites. It is one way or the other that the ballots to-day will turn the result.

Such is the local issue, reaching far and wide, with consequences innumerable to the weal or woo of State and nation.

Provide yourself, therefore, this morning with a black pencil of sufficient calibre of lead to inscribe within the circle at the top of the Republican column an emphatic, symmetrical, and unmistakable X. Let the lead of the pencil be neither so hard as to scratch or tear through the paper, nor so soft as to smudge the record of an honorable action. Sharpen the pencil for business at the polls. Use it in the manner indicated, and for no other purpose. Two strokes will do the job.

Then put your Roosevelt pencil of 1898 away in some place of dignity and safety, to be preserved while you live as a souvening of a memorable day in our history, and as a badge of good American citizenship. It will be something for your children's children to be proud of.

Madrid Is Watchful To-Day.

Our Paris despatches have told that "the Spaniards are making anxious inquiries as to the prospects of Tuesday's elections. They do not conceal their earnest hope for Democratic success or substantial gain, as they are convinced that such result would insure a substantial modifica tion of the American terms."

No Spaniards wish for the success of the Republican party or will do anything to aid it. THEODORE ROOSEVELT can count on no such allies. They are all for his opponent. They hope that the majority of American istration, which is now endeavoring to reap to the full what our soldiers and sallors sowed.

American voters, which side are you on?

The French Backdown.

That France would have to give up Washoda was evident from the moment Lord SALIBBURY put down his foot. The point practically was settled when M. DELCASSÉ admitted to the British Ambassador at Paris that there was no such thing as a Marchand mission, and that the Major was instructed to regard himself merely as an "emissary of civilization." The French Government has shown its excellent good sense in resisting the wild clamor of the chauvinists and yielding to the inevitable. There is nothing dishonorable to French pride in the surrender. Major MARCHAND by being at Fashoda at all has shown the world an example of French dash and courage which the English have been the first to applaud. But quite apart from political considerations. his position clearly was untenable. He was practically the guest of the British Government. His provisions had run out and he had to rely upon the Sirdar's generosity for food and clothing. His force was ludicrously small and almost certainly would have been wiped out by the Dervishes had the battle of Omdurman been delayed one week. No reinforcements could reach him; he was cut off from all communication not only with France but with the French possessions on the Congo, and he was surrounded by a British force in whose hands

his 108 men were helpless. Under these circumstances there was noth ing for him but to retire. His withdrawal, however, does not end the matter. Lord SALISBURY said in his recent speech that the evacuation of Fashoda did not remove all causes of controversy with France. The inference is that the French Government will demand some compensation for its disavowal of Marchand's expedition. It is hard to see how such compensation can be given. Great Britain's position all along has been that the Nile Valley belongs to Egypt, and that its temporary abandonment to the Khalifa no way weakened the Egyptian title to sovereignty. Up to 1895 no one admitted this claim more readily than the French themselves. The Fashoda question is merely a part of the Nile Valley question, and its settlement does not imply the settlement of the major issue. Great Britain will not be satisfied until France follows Germany, Italy, and the Congo Free State in recognizing Great Britain's right to control the Nile from source to mouth, with its adjacent provinces of Darfur, Kordofan, and Bahr-el-Ghazal, in Egypt's name.

It is not at all likely that M. DELCASSI will agree to this view without a struggle. Major Manchand's withdrawal can be explained and justified simply by the material

difficulties of his position and without foregoing the French claim to consider the Nile Valley open territory. The real conflict is still to come. The rich and populous province of Bahr-el-Ghazal will be the next bat tleground of the diplomatists, and unless Lord Salisbury's sudden acquisition of nerve deserts him, the French will be worsted again. Their right to any portion s or of that province is just as strong as and no stronger than their right to Fashoda They have given up the one, but it remains to be seen whether a second backdown is within their compass. Great Britain's present attitude does not lend itself to any thought of compromise.

Why Not New York County?

It has been done. It can be done again. Tammany Hall and RICHARD CROKER have no mortgage on the votes of a majority of the people on this island.

Why not New York county as well as New York State for what THEODORE ROOSEVELT represents to-day?

Let the Roosevelt Republicans and the Roosevelt Democrats-and the latter are a mighty host, it happens-join to-day in a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together to redeem Manhattan from the grip of CROKER and the reproach of Crokerism.

It has been done. Why not in '98?

What the Protocol Says.

The Government has done well to make public the exact language of the Day-Cambon protocol of Aug. 12, because it disposes of any Spanish assumptions that in de manding all the Philippines we have virtually violated that protocol. Misled by Spanish pretentions, a part of the European press has talked of us as if we were a nation of footpads. Article III. of the protocol says that "the

United States will occupy and hold the city. bay, and harbor of Manila pending the con clusion of a treaty of peace which shall de termine the control, disposition, and gov ernment of the Philippines." That is abso lutely the only stipulation in regard to these islands, and the only reference to them in the document. How does it imply that Spain's sovereignty over them is to continue? With any such implication there would have been no ground for determining their future government by a subsequent peace. Any disinterested person must admit that there is no more intimation in the protoco that the future government of the Philippines would be Spanish than that it would be American. The only provision for controlling any part of the islands is one in our favor, while the historic fact is that, when the protocol was signed, we held the seat of government of the group under our guns, and actually took possession of it before the orders to supend hostilities and to make the protocol operative reached Manila.

Incidentally the publication of the text of the protocol discloses the accuracy of the synopsis of it originally made known; but any disquieting thought that there might be some phrase in it to bolster up the Spanish view must now vanish. There is nothing of the sort there, nor has Spain ever been able to trump up the slightest evidence of a tacit concession outside the protocol that her sovereignty over the Philippines should be conceded. It was left for a treaty of peace to decide what should be done with the Philippines, and for perfectly sound reasons we have found that it is incumbent on us to keep them.

Only a Single Cross Will Do the Business.

The safest and most effective way of voting under the new ballot law is the easiest. It is simply to mark a cross with a black pencil in the circle under a party emblem. If you do that alone, you are sure to make no mistake, and your ballot is sure to be counted. Otherwise, in the confusion which may come to the coolest head, you are in danger of invalidating your ballot by some error in the marking, and the count at all elections shows that such mistakes are dangerously frequent.

Moreover, at this election it is impossible to rebuke effectively the Democratic party for its outrages against honesty in politics and in the Judiciary except by voting squarely and fully for the Republican ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt. Every candidate in the Democratic column is an offender against the public sense of justice. From top to bottom they are accomplices in the crime against the independence of the Judiciary, the stain of which has been put on the Democratic party, and no logical and consistent mind can separate any of them from complicity in the outrage. Not one of them, from VAN WYCK at the top to the candidate for the Assembly at the bottom, has had the courage or the decency to join in the over whelming sentiment of indignation in the community at the infamy proposed.

Nor has any of the candidates dared to express his opinion on the currency issue, save only one, WILLIAM SULZER, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Congress dis trict, an avowed Bryanite. Such pusillanimity is without a precedent in American political campaigning. It insults the public intelligence, and every instinct of manliness in the people must resent it. Think of a party which has the impudence to ask for the votes of the citizens, though it is afraid and ashamed to confess to them its position toward the vital question divid ing public sentiment at this time! Is Bryanism an honest conviction or is it sneaking conspiracy? Is the Chi

cago platform a standard of political doctrine which receives proud loyalty from the Democracy or is it a creed which men dare not confess except in holes and corners? It was not so in 1896. If there is any sincerity in the Democratic party, if any courage and self-respect remain to it, they will rise up and destroy the leaders who have sought to exhibit them to the world as cowards and dissemblers. Both the silver sentiment and the gold sentiment of the Democratic party are insulted, and neither can expect to command public respect in the future unless it repudiates such imputation put upon it by the conduct of this Democratic campaign.

That punishment can be inflicted only by leaving blank the circle under the Democratic star on the ballot and marking a cross in the circle under the Republican emblem of the eagle. Of course, all Republicans will de that, but their proceeding will be imitated by every citizen of whatever political faith who believes in square politics and hates political cowardice. He will strike the blow in the most effective way possible, and withfall the more determination because he is an honest Democrat who is not ashamed of his con-

victions and who desires to save his party from derision and degradation.

A cross under the eagle, and that alone s the way to do the business to-day.

Courage Wins. Courage is as much respected in a party as in a man. The Democratic party of New York weakened itself fatally in the beginning of the campaign and has shown the same weakness throughout the campaign. It did not dare to express its opinions as to national issues. It did not dare to say whether it was for silver or gold, because as one of its deaf-mute candidates for Congress said of his own silence as to silver,

t was afraid to "alienate votes." It could have found no surer way of allenating votes than not to say squarely what it thought. Nobody has been really deceived by its refusal to declare itself. Many have been disgusted thereby. A party cannot get respect or confidence by showing the white feather. It cannot win votes by showing that votes are all it cares for.

The Democratic party of New York has tried to gain victory by the very policy which insures defeat. The Republican party of New York has made a courageous canvass under a courageous leader, and it will win to-day because, among other reasons, it has set forth its principles, and every man who votes for it knows that he is voting for those principles and not blindly and for a mere name.

How to Render the Greatest Service to the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck.

Help to keep him out of the Tiger's cage. His career up to the time of the Syracuse Convention had been respectable, if not illustrious. Not a breath of scandal touched it. He sat upon the bench, as all men believed, the master of his own mind, such as it may be.

He was happy until the baleful glance of RICHARD CROKER rested upon him in his respectable political obscurity; happy until CROKER beckened to him.

The future before this plain, ordinary Brooklyn gentleman, in case the immense misfortune of election to be Choken's Governor of New York should befall him, is enough to make the imagination shudder. A plurality of votes for AUGUSTUS VAN WYCE to-day consigns him to the Tiger's cage as the more or less willing servant of an inexorable and now self-infatuated master's will. A long future of moral and intellectual incarceration, uncomfortable and degrading servitude, stretches out before the Hon. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK in case the election goes his way.

Defeat to-day means for him escape, deiverance, intellectual and moral freedom enceforth.

Are you interested in the fate of this unfortunate man who started for the Tiger's

cage when CROKER beckoned? The greatest service you can render to AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK to-day is to help vote

Proper Consideration for New York.

voting against him for Governor.

him out of RICHARD CROKER'S power by

Proper consideration for the New York Democracy, or Tammany Hall, is, by its eader's own definition, submission to Mr. CROKER'S will. All public officials, even Judges, must obey.

Proper consideration for the State of New York will be shown by every voter by preserving the integrity of its courts, by electing honest-money representatives in Congress, and by electing as Governor the political partisan who represents the National Administration.

Don't be wanting in proper consideration for New York. Vote for THEODORE ROOSE-VELT and all the candidates on the Republican ticket.

Knock Him Down!

There have been various ingenious and complicated methods proposed for Democrats to rebuke the outrage attempted upon the courts by Tammany Hall, while still voting for the Tamman should all be rejected.

Don't deliberate whether you should pink your enemy harmlessly in the left wrist by quarte or tierce, when he ought to be demolished!

Don't paste on Van Wyck's coattail a sign sure to be soon worn away, saying that this represents your disapproval of his master's treatment of Judge DALY!

Walk squarely up to the stuffed and tongueless figure that CROKER has put up as his candidate for Governor and knock it down. A ballot for DALY and ROOSEVELT, will do the job.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, possibly the Hon, GAMALIEL BRADFORD himself, says that "every voter who writes the name of GAMALIEL BRADFORD on his ballot for Governor, and puts his cross against it, may be sure that no one will mistake his intention It appears that to vote for GAMALIEL is the only way of saving the Declaration of Inde-pendence and the Constitution. So the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD is pretty sure of one vote and the country may be saved yet.

The Hon. Buck HINRICHSEN of Illinois has plunged his countrymen into woe up to the neck. "I am opposed to annexing the Philippines under any circumstances." cries Buck, who prefers to confine expansion to the currency. What is to be done? Will Buck bringing him back into the reservation? With DON CARLOS SCHURZ sitting on the tripod and steaming forth "the doom of the republic." and Buck Hinrichsen warning off the Philippines, the crop of alarm must be enormous.

Wants to Bet on Van Wyck for a Place. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you mow of any Rooseveit bettors please publish their names and addresses, as I have a little money to risk on Van Wyck. I wish to play him for a place—one, two, three. ONE or CROEER's ROUGH RIOTERS.

The Grand Old Man of Corea.

From the Corean Repository. The recently deceased Grand Old Man of the Far East, the Taiwon Kun, for ten years practically gov-erned Corea and fought all the time with the yangerned Corea and fought all the time with the yang ban. He pardoned Prince Kyong Pyong, the nearest relative of the late King, whom the yangban had sent into exile and against whom they had actually procured a sentence of death. He demolished their Temples of Fame and suppressed their tablets. gave the common people permission to wear black shoes, a privilege previously reserved for the yang ban, reduced the size of their sleeves and cut down the brim of their hats, which were then four feet in diameter, so that only four people could sit in a room eight feet square with their hats on. He suppressed the mysteries of the Tonghaks, and was, in a word, an energetic reformer.

Love Without Hope. From the Chicago Daily News.

The young ductor and his friend, the drug clerk, were sitting at the club window when a richly dressed lady passed by.

There goes the only woman I ever loved," remarked the young M. D. "That so," queried the other. "Theu why don't you marry her F "Cau't afford to," replied the doctor. "She is my

AT THE FINISH.

Smash Tr Pitterly!

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The reve lation of Tammany's plots by John McCullagt Superintendent of Elections, in your issue of to-day exposes the dirty and contemptible campaign methods employed by the cohorts of Tammany Hall, and following, as it does, upon the attempt to degrade and subvert the honest judiciary, it must result in a storm of righteou indignation and wrath against the party which Fellow citizens, the time has come when such

employs such tactics. dastardly work must cease; when you must assert your rights as citizens; when you must prove that the law cannot be broken with impunity, and when you must emphasize the facthat uprighteousness, integrity and candon are ever preferable to pusillanimity, dishonesty and cowardly secreey. The only way to do so is to vote to smash the whole Democratic ticket. AN ADHERENT OF ROOSEVELT'S PRINCIPLES,

A Card from the Guelle Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two weekly papers of this city have recently been devoting much of their space to the circulation of the story that the Hon. Joseph F. Daly attended a dinner in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, and have gone so far as to print quotations from the pro-British speech which they allege, he delivered there, and inasmuch as this is not only a gross misrepresentation o Judge Daly, but is calculated to place this so ciety, with which Judge Daly's name has long fore its friends, I trust you will give us the opportunity to state that there is not one of truth in the statement. Judge Joseph F Daly was not at the dinner in questi consequently could not have delivered any speech there.

This society as such has no interest what ever in the campaign, nor in any other politica matter, but we do not purpose to allow a misrepresentation of this kind to go uncontra-WILLIAM J. BALFR, Secretary. Nov. 5, 1898.

Roosevelt and the Hebrews.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There is one incident in the life of Col. Theodore Roose velt which, so far as I know, has never been re lated in print, and which is yet well worthy of that public appreciation which it is in THE Sun's power to obtain for it. It occurred in the days of the Federal Club, an independent Re publican organization that was strong in the old Twenty-first Assembly district, though not merely a district organization. This club has long ago been consolidated with the Republican Club on Fifth avenue, but at the time of which I write it had rooms at Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and Roosevelt was its President.

One night there were some candidates to membership to be balloted on, and one or two of them were Hebrews. It was rumored before the hour for meeting that these gentlemen. though unexceptionable, were in danger of being blackballed because they were Hebrews Just before that point in the order of business was reached Mr. Roosevelt who was in the chair, called another member to it, took the floor, and delivered a five-minute speech which would have been historic if it had been recorded verbatim. It was a masterplece of style and of eloquence, viewed respectively as literature and oratory; but as an outburst of patriotism and of that genuine religion which emphasizes human brotherhood, and scorns race prejudice with a contempt second only to that which it accords to the cowardia that would hide behind a secret blackball in a bad cause. I never heard anything to surpass it from either the pulpit, the bar, or the bastings. The blackballs that had been in store for these Hebrew candidates turned pale with re morse for their un-American, ungentlemanly and un-Christian infamy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. KEMPER BOCCCE

Independent Who Will Vote Straight. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that the malignant Evening Post has lately been trying to raise doubts as to the validity of ballots which have been marked in the party circle, Whother this dodge is for the purpose of so confusing the independent voter as to make him spoil his ballot and lose his vote, or whether it is to prepare the public mind for some flimflam business on the part of the Tamman Chairmen of election districts while counting the ballots, is not now clear to my understand ing. At the same time I have no doubt that i conceals some scheme to cheat the independen voter who wishes to vote for Roosevelt and Daly and to avoress his preference about other candidates on the Republican ticket out of his due weight in to-morrow's election

Until I read the malevolent suggestions of the Evening Post I had made up my mind to scratch" some of the Republican candidatesi. e., to vote for one or two candidates running on other tickets. Believing, however, that men, not measures," is the controlling issue for all who value independence in the council chamber and on the judicial bench, I have re solved to run no risk of not being counted on the right side, and will therefore make a sim ple cross in the Republican circle, thus avoiding any chance of having my vote bedeville by Croker, Godkin & Co.-a sinister combi-8. P. Q. R. nation.

Negroes Not for Sale.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I over heard a conversation the other day between two Tammany politicians in which one said: "We can buy all the nigger votes that we want They are for sale every time." Now, as an Afro-American, I want to inform Richard Croker and his political heelers that they make the biggest mistake in their lives when they think that the votes of my color are "for sale. They will find that we will resent the gross insult at the polls by casting our votes for the brave rough rider who stormed San Juan Hill shoulder to shoulder with the colored troopers The people of my race are bound to the Republican party by indissoluble links of steel. No colored man with a spark of gratitude in his composition could forsake the party of the great Lincoln and vote for men who hanged colored men to the lampposts of New York city during the draft riots of 1863. SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS.

Hopes of an East Side Boy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am boy of 12 years of age, and belong to third grade of Fifth atreet school, between First and Second avenues. I write this to show my appreciation of Col. Roosevelt, who I am sure will be our next Governor, J. P. ZATROVICH.

76 SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

His Light Will Shine On.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Theodore Roosevelt has shown himself fearless and true and possessed of a mind in which meanness and petty spite have no place. All hail to Col. Roosevelt! New York ought to be glad of the opportunity to make him its Gov ernor. I am a Democrat, but my vote this year and hereafter will go to elect Republican candidates. A CONVERT OF 1897.

Mr. Cockran and the Car Coupler Bill. Mr. Bourke Cockran, who, as was told in a Washington despatch in THE SUN did not vote for the Car Coupler bill when Representative in Congress, was not prevented from so doing by obedience to Tammany's orders, but for another reason. He had been paired in favor of the bill to the last moment, and came in on the floor of the House just as his name had been called. He begged of the Speaker that his vote might be recorded, but the Speaker refused.

A Card from Mr. Thorne of Utica. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : On last Friday list, or, as it called it, a private payroll of Superin tendent Aldridge. Among the names mine appears as a clerk drawing \$125 a month. This I wish to brand as a lie of the most malignant type. I never was on a city, county, State, or national payroll as a clerk (or in any other capacity) drawing \$125 per month in my life. Utica, Oct. 52.

THE CANADIAN PLEBISCIES ON PRO-HIBITION.

Conclusions of the Hon. Goldwin Smith. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The full returns of the Dominion vote on prohibition have now come in. Prohibition has a majority of 12,218, spread over all the provinces except Quebec and mainly rural. The majority against prohibition is very large in the cities, in which the practical importance of the question centres, and overwhelming in the prov ince of Quebec, on the support of which the Laurier Government specially rests. Not half the constituency has voted, and abstention must be held to denote, if not dissent, indifference such as would be fatal to active coopera tion in carrying the law into effect. In these circumstances the Government would commi suicide if it introduced prohibitory legislation. The plebiselts has served its political object and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will rejoice at his

My critic, Mr. Funk, and other zealous Prohibitionists are mistaken when they divide the community on the prohibition line, setting down Prohibitionists as the followers of Chris and all opponents of prohibition as adherents of some other power. Most of those who voted against prohibition did so not because they were friends of the saloon or even of the use of liquor, but because recorded experience had convinced them that prohibition was worse than a failure, resulting practically in an un licensed, contraband and clandestine trade. We cannot understand how religion or moral ity can call upon us to vote for legislation which, as we firmly believe, would do more harm than good. GOLDWIN SMITH. Tononto, Nov. 5.

LAUNDRY TRUST FORMED.

Whites Unite with Chinamen to Prevent Cutting of Prices.

Two committees, representing rival laundry nep, met last night at 16 Mott street, the office of Thu Fong, the Mayor of Chinatown. laundry associations represented were the Dop Sang Kong Saw of 28 Mott street and the Laundrymen's Protective Association of 257 Houston street. The Dop Sang is obviously Chinese organization, and the Laundrymen's Protective Association is a Hebrew and German combination.

The Chinese have invaded the territory of the whites and cut the prices so much that the whites found themselves in danger of being driven out of the business. They tried to undersell the Chinese, but the Chinamen could go as low with prices as they could. Then there was talk of a laundry trust. The Chinese had to be consulted as to this scheme, so last night the two committees met and discussed the situation.

had to be consulted as to this scheme, so last night the two committees met and discussed the situation.

A specific incident was narrated. A white man had a laundry at 42 Clinton street. A Chinaman came to 10 Clinton street and began to cut prices. It costs 10 cents, association rates, to have a shirt laundered. The Chinaman was to Seents and got the trade. Down went the white man's price, and at last the Chinamans was smilling over a Jo-cent shirt bosom. The white man made only \$5 profit in four weeks. His association came to his aid. The whites rented a store at 20 and went into the laundry business at 5 cents per shirt and 1 cent a collar. The whites divided the goods up among themselves and washed them free of charge, the money received being used to pay rent. At last the Chinaman laid the matter before the Doy Rang Kong Saw. Then all over the lower part of the town laundry prices went to pieces. The Hebrew organization covers the district from Water street to Broadway and north to Fourteenth street. It has forty or fifty members. The Chinese association embraces all New York, and has over 5,000 members.

Louis Sing, Secretary of the Chinese organization, communicated with the Laundryman's Protective Association and asked for 'thirteen jurymen' to come and meet 'thirteen other lurymen' and arrange some scheme of keeping prices up and rivals down.

A plan agreed to last night, was that if it is learned that any one in the district of the white men's association cuts prices, the Chinese and whites will take a store as near as possible to the rate unitary and he vowering the possible to the rate unitary and he vowering the possible to the rate unitary and he vowering the possible to the rate unitary and he vowering the possible to the rate unitary and he vowering the possible to the rate unitary and he vowering the possible to the rate unitary and he vowering the

learned that any one in the district of the white men's association outs prices, the Chinese and whites will take a store as near as possible to the rate outer and by lowering the rates drive him out of business. The whites taked of putting prices up above 10 cents after awhile. The details will be arranged at another meeting next Monday night.

The Chinese held a meeting vesterday morning and drew up a set of rules which said that no one should out prices below the association rates, and that if it was done the guilty man would be fined \$250. Over 500 members of the association have already signed this agreement. The whites will make a similar agreement among themselves, and then the

FRESHMEN FIGHT THE SOPHS. Columbia's 1902 Men Tired of Submiss

to Their Tormentors. After almost four weeks of suspension of ostilities the freshmen and sophomores of Columbia University went at each other again yesterday. They had one of the flercest fights yet seen on Morningside Heights.

At the noon hour over 150 students went at one another hammer and tongs on the lot diectly opposite the Herbert Mapes gate on the Boulevard at 119th street. The fact that their battleground is directly in front of Barnard College didn't deter them in the least. They punched, kicked, wrestled and mauled in what the upper classmen are unanimous in declaring was a disgraceful way. And it was all due to an entirely new bone of contention-a stolen

bulletin board.

The university authorities erected last week on the front of the unfinished University Hall four new bulletin boards, one for each class. At the same time the sophomores sent to every member of the class of 1002 the follow-

ing notice:

"No freshman shall wear a golf or blevele suit, smoke a pipe outside of his room, carry a cane, talk to the ladies in the library lotter on the library steps or be allowed in the tavern except to treat an upper classmen in the paths or sidewalks. By order of the upper classmen."

freshmen must sive way to upper classman. All freshmen must sive way to upper classmen in the paths or sidewalks. By order of the upper classmen."

The seniors and juniors told the freshmen not to mind the edict until it was properly signed "The Sophomores." But the sophomores pasted their notice on the bulletin board of the class of 1902 as well as their own board. The freshies have been particularly submissive thus far this year, but they refused to obey these laws. They objected, too, to having their bulletin board "littered up," as they said. Accordingly they took a new means of revense. They stole the bulletin board of the class of 1901.

The sophs did not discover their loss until their Secretary went to-day to post another warning to the freshles. He reported the loss to his fellows as they came from their lecture rooms. The whole crowd went down to the symnasium, where the freshles were just concluding their regular exercises. As the first of the 1902 men came out the 1901 crowd grabbed them and hustled, them off through the transverse road across the Boulevard to the lot mentioned above. The whole freshman class soon got wind of the matter, and off they went in all sorts of garb to the rescue of their courades. When they were over the lence there ensued a battle royal for about ten minutes. In the course of the serimmage the President of the sophs hit one of the serimrage the President of the sophs hit one of the serimrage the them and have little effect, it is believed, until the board is returned. The freshles swear it will never come back.

PRESIDENT BORDA'S ASSASSIN.

He Has Been Convicted of the Crime and

Sentenced to 13 Years' Imprisonment. Washington, Nov. 7.-Information has been received here that Capt. Arredonde, who shot and killed President Borda of the Republic of Uruguay, has been convicted of the crime at Uruguay, has been convicted of the crime at Montevideo and sentenced to a term of thirteen years in the penitentiary. The murder was committed on Aug. 27, 1837, and caused great excitement in the little republic. The assassin was an officer of the army, and the murder was the result of a political fend. Strong influence was brought to bear at his trial, which accounts for the comparatively light sentence. He declared that he had killed Borda for the good of the republic, to which he considered him an enemy, and that he had no personal grievance or animosity against him.

The New Sinmese Minister. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- Phya Visddha Surly-

asakti, the new Siamese Minister to the United States, who arrived in New York on Saturday, will not establish a permanent legation in Washington. He is accredited also to Great Washington. He is accredited also to Great Britain, and his permanent post will be London. He will come to the United States whenever his presence here is necessary. The new Minister's visit to Washington at this time is to present his credentials and the letter recalling his preducessor, who did not come over here at all. The United States maintains a Minister resident in Bangkok, but Slam has never maintained a permanent legation here. Since the settlement of the Cheek claim against Slam there has been practically no diplomatic business of an urgent nature between the two countries.

A NEW GAS.

Etherion-A Description of It Rend Before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Aug. 23, 1898, by Its Discoverer, Charles F. Brush

The purpose of this purely preliminary paper is to announce the discovery of a new gas; presumably elementary, and possessed of some extraordinary properties. It is a constituent of the atmosphere, and is occluded by many substances. Its chief characteristic thus far ascertained, is enormous heat conductivity at low pressures. In order to appreciate this phenomenon, it is necessary to consider the heat conductivity of some of the well-known guses. A year ago I had the honor to read before section a paper on the transmission of heat by gases, and illustrated by numerou curve sheets showing the heat conductivity of several gases at all pressures from atmospheric down to the best vacuum obtainable; also an allied paper on the measurement of small gaseous pressures. Abstracts of these papers appear in the current volume of Transactions," and their full text may found in the Philosophical Magazine for Jannary, 1898, and November, 1897, respectively. The apparatus used for the described experiments in heat transmission consisted in part of long-stemmed thermometer hanging long-necked glass bulb, the bulb of the thernometer being in the centre of the glass bulb. Two bulbs were used for different experiments, larger one 112 mm. in diameter, the smaller one only 20 mm. A tank of water and crushed ice under the bulb was adapted to be raised when desired, so as to immerse the bulb in the cold mixture. The neck of the bulb was connected with an air pump capable of reducing the internal pressure to a very small fraction of a millionth of atmospheric pressure : also with an elaborate pressure gauge adapted to measure small pressures with very great precision, and a barometric gauge for measur-

In using this apparatus the gas to be tested was introduced at atmospheric pressure; the ice tank was raised, and the falling temperature of the thermometer, which could lose heat only by radiation, conduction and convection through the surrounding gas, was observed through a telescope. The time required for the temperature to fall through a given range, usually from 15° to 10° Centigrade, was carefully noted. Then the ice tank was lowered, permitting the thermometer to regain the temperature of the laboratory; some of the gas vas pumped out, and the cooling of the thermometer again observed at this reduced pressure. This process was repeated many times until the pressure was reduced to the lowest point attainable.

The results obtained with each gas were plotted in a curve showing its heat conductive ity at all pressures from atmospheric down; the ordinates representing the reciprocals of the time of cooling in seconds, while the abscissas represented the pressure.

A very brief account of the circumstances which led to the discovery of the new gas may not be out of place. I had long been engaged in high vacua experiments, and had observed that glass apparatus when highly exhausted and heated evolved gas for an indefinite length of time-rapidly at first, then slower, but never stopped until the temperature was reduced. On cooling rapid reabsorption al ways took place, but was never complete; indieating that two or more gases had been evolved by heating, one of which was not absorbed on cooling. The percentage of reabsorbed gas was so large that I used a small quantity of pulverized glass in several experiments to absorb a part of the residual gas after the highest attainable exhaustion was reached. The pulverized glass was always lead glass like that of the apparatus, and was heated nearly red hot for several hours before and during the final xhaustion.

During these experiments a curious phenom enon was noted; the pulverized glass lost its snowy whiteness. This I thought must be due to reduction of some of its lead; probably by

hydrogen evolved on heating. If so, I argued that the hydrogen must have been absorbed from the atmosphere since the manufacture of the glass; and its presence in the glass; if proven, would be a long step toward proving the normal presence of hydrogen in the atmosphere.

Following the line of experiment thus suggested. I prepared a quantity of pulverized soda glass free from lead, and placed about 120 grammes of it in a large combustion tube connected with the apparatus already described. The glass was made from an old stock of tubing, and was of such a degree of fineness that it all passed through a sieve of 90 meshes to the linear inch, but would not pass through a 140-mesh sieve.

When the exhaustion approached a good

When the exhaustion approached a good when the exhauston approached a good vacuum, an astounding phenomenon de-veloped. At 30 millionths pressure the residual gas conducted heat twice as well as air, and nearly as well as hydrogen; at 3.8 millionths it conducted seven times as rapidly as hydrogen; at 1.6 millionths, fourteen times, and at .96 of one millionth twenty times as rapidly. I did one miniorita twenty times as rapidly. I did not carry the exhaustion lower than .46 M. At this pressure the time of cooling of the ther-mometer from 15° to 10° was only 177 seconds; while pure hydrogen would have required 288

while pure lighting as of enormous heat-con-seconds.

Evidently a new gas of enormous heat-con-ducting casheity was present, mixed with the last small portion of air. It must have come from the pulverized glass, and probably formed only a small fraction of the mixture. The last c.c. of gas pumped out was collected, and upon subsequent analysis of it nothing but air was found.

upon subsequent analysis of it nothing but air was found.

Long continued moderate heating of the pulverized glass caused the evolution of some air, much carbon dioxide and hydrogen, some carbon monoxide, and more of the new gas. The selective absorption which occurred on cooling was confined almost wholly to the hydrogen and new gas. After further moderate heating and thorough exhaustion. I raised the temperature, continued the exhaustion and got the results embodied in the curve gh, showing that much of the new gas was present; the conductivity at .38 millionth, the last station in the curve, being twenty-seven times that of hydrogen. Several days of high heating, with frequent exhaustion, failed to wholly deprive the pulverized glass of its new gas, though the output was greatly diminished. For this and other reasons. I believe that the new gas resides in and not simply on the surface of glass.

the pulverized glass of its new gas, though the output was greatly diminished. For this and other reasons. I believe that the new gas resides in and not simply on the surface of glass.

I subsequently exposed this lot of glass several days to the atmosphere, spread out in a thin layer. When tested again after this exposure, it yielded the new gas, both before and after heating, as freely as at first. This rejuvenation of pulverized glass by exposure to the air was fully confirmed with another lot made from common window glass; and, in connection with the results obtained by the diffusion of air, hereafter described, leaves no room for doubt that the new gas is a constituent of the atmosphere.

Pulverized glass appears to begin evolution of the new gas as soon as the atmospheric pressure is reduced. In one case, while making a slow preliminary exhaustion, I tested the air which remained when the pressure was still 132 mm., and to my great surprise found it contained not only a trace but a considerable quantity of new gas. The amount increased rapidly as the pressure was further reduced. This leads to the belief that fluely pulverized glass gives up the greater part of its new gas on simple reduction of pressure to a low point, and without heating, somewhat as palludium gives up occluded bydrogen.

Several other substances than glass were examined, and nearly all were found to contain the new gas. A specimen of old charcoal made from pine-wood sawdust by long exposure to a bright red heat yielded, as was expected, comparatively large quantities of several gases when heated in vacuum. At some stages of the evolution these were rich in the new gas, as something like a hundred times that of hydrogen; I shall not be surprised to find the conductivity of the pure gas a thousand or more times greater than that of hydrogen; is something like a hundred times that of hydrogen; like a hundred times and see what follows. The mean molecular velocity of only about seven miles per second, if unchesked except by gravitation, wo

SUPREME COURT MEETS.

Application for a Writ of Mandamus ta

the Fayerweather Will Case Denled. WARRINGTON, Nov. 7 .- Owing to the limited commodations of the committee room in which the Supreme Court sat to-day, it was found necessary to restrict admission to members of the bar and persons having business with the court, and even then the room was uncomfortably crowded. The members of the court marched from the robing room to the improvised chamber, a distance of 200 or 300 feet, traversing the main and Senate corridors. It was the first meeting of the court outside its regular place of assombling since 1850. Mr. Justice Gray, who is ill, and Mr. Justice Me. Kenna, who takes no part in the pending cases, were not with their colleagues on the bench.

Justice Harlan said that the petition Emma S. Fayerweather and Mary W. Achter for a writ of mandamus had been denied. This was one feature of the Fayerweather will case relating to the effort of Mrs. Fayerweather and Mrs. Achter to secure a distributive share of \$250,000 of the estate. Prescott Hall Butler, an attorney, was being examined before Commissioner Shields in behalf of the petitioners regarding a certain paper purporting to be a codicil to the last will of Daniel S. Fayerweather, executed by him on the day of his
death, which they allege to be the act of one
Henry B. Yaughan, and not that of Daniel I,
Fayerweather. Butler declined to answer,
on the ground that such disclosure was
forbidden by the privilege of said Fayerweather as hiscient, Judge Lacombe adjudged
Butler to be in contempt and committed him
to custody until he should purge himself of
contempt. Later, this order of commitment
was set aside, pending a decision by the Court
of Appeals of the question whether or not
Butler should be compelled to answer the
question. The petitioners asked that Judge
Lacombe be directed by writ of mandamus to
carry out his order of impriscomment. The
court denied the application. Chief Justice
Fuller, being a trustee of Bowdoin College, one
of the beneficiaries under the will, took no part
in the case.

The court dismissed the appeal of Eurenia
A. Webster Ross vs. George Gordon King et al,
from the judgment of the Supreme Court of

In the case.

The court dismissed the appeal of Eugenia A. Websier Ross vs. George Gordon King et al. from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island against her. This seems to finally dispose of the efforts of Mrs. Ross to eatablish her slaim to the estate of William H. King, amounting to over \$3,000,000, and located in Rhode Island and New York.

The court also decided a lottery ticket cass, Seven men in Norborne. Mos. bought three tickets in the Louisiann Lottery, which drew \$2,525. They intrusted the draft sent in pactern to the court of the court of the find were unavailing in the State courts, which and the find were unavailing in the State courts, which said the whole business was illegal. An appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court was dismissed to-day for the reason that it had no jurisdiction.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE CAPITOL Not as Much Damage Done as Was at First Supposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- Investigation this morning shows that the damage to the Capitol by the explosion and fire last night was very much less than was supposed. Mr. Elliot Wood, assistant architect of the Capitol, under whose direction the repairs will be made, after an examination this morning, says that the foundations are not disturbed, and that the former condition of affairs can be restored by the time Congress meets. The cost of repairs to the building will not exceed \$5,000 or \$10,000.

The explosion of gas wrecked the arches over the sub-basement in the old Capitol, destroying the floor of the entrance to the centre building, in which are the columns fashioned after corn

the floof of the entrance to the centre building, in which are the columns fashioned after corn stalks, and said to have been designed by Thomas Jefferson. These are preserved intect. The arch under the corridor leading through the middle of the building from north to south, just north of the rotunda, was blown upward, and the arches west of the rotunda, under the room occupied by the electrician of the Capitol, collapsed completely. Had the explosion occurred on any other day than Suaday loss of life must have ensued. The damage done by flames, smoke and water was confined largely to the room occupied by the marshal of the Supreme Court and that used by the clerk as a storeroom for the old records. The interior of the marshal's office was completely destroyed.

The extent of the damage to the records cannot yet be determined, but whatever it may be it is rather sentimental than substantial. All the decisions of the court from the beginning and all the transcripts of record since 1832 are in print. The probabilities are that the records are only secreted. The law library escaped with damage only to the binding of its volumes, which can be replaced at an expense not to the series of busts of the Chief Justices which adorn the courtroom. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The only damage in this apartment is from smoke and water, which can be easily repaired. The office of the clerk with the current records, and the robing room, which c

tice Marshall.

For the present the court will hold its sessions in the room of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. Should repairs to the courtroom be not completed by the time the conference room, on the basement floor, its old place of assembling.

FEW TROOPS TO OCCUPY HAVANA. The Main Camps to Be Located Outside the

City, Near Mariano. WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- The Military Board recently appointed by the Secretary of War to visit Cuba with a view to making recommen dations in regard to the location of United States garrisons in the island has recommended that only a small body of troops be stationed in the city of Havana. Several divisions of troops have been ordered to Havana, but it is explained at the War Department that the order does not imply that the organizations will he located in the city proper. It has been deelded to locate the main body of soldiers destined for Havana province near Mariano, a point eight miles south of Havana. The reason which the Military Board gives against the location of troops in the city is purely a sanitary one. It is feared that the danger of infection would be much greater in the city than in

tary one. It is feared that the danger of infection would be much greater in the city than in the suburbs, especially if the troops were to be quartered in permanent buildings, as would necessarily be the case.

The only hope which the Administration has of preserving the health of our army in Cuba lies in providing new and clean quarters for the soldiers, under arrangements carefully perfected by the several staff departments of the army. It is planned to have two camps near Mariano, one on each side of the Havans aqueduct. It is proposed to draw water for the camps from this aqueduct by means of stean pumps. The proposed location of the camps is on a level area, nearly 200 feet, above the level of the saa, and it apparently offers the best sanitary conditions. At some distance from Havans, at a point on the coast nearest to Mariano, a dock is being built, which lighters bringing troops from the transports will be able to approach. So great hade has been made in constructing this dock that several hundred Cubans have been employed constantly for some time in the work.

One member of the Military Board, Col. Bliss, remained in Havana to execute the orders of the War Department in regard to the Andiling of troops upon their arrival. He is thoroughly familiar with the views of the Havana Military Commission, as well as of his colleagues on the Army Board, regarding the plans for occupying Havana. It is probable that when the troops go to Cuba they will be prevented, as far as practicable, from communication with the large towns. In this way demoralizing agencies, such as drinking, which are likely to seriously affect the health of the soldiers, will be avoided.

TWO WARSHIPS GOING TO SAMOA. The Philadelphia and Yorktown Will Be

Prepared for Any Trouble That May Come. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 .- The cruiser Philadelphia is under orders to sail for Apia, Samoa, and the Yorktown is to follow shortly. Trouble is expected there over the ambition of Matanfa and the intrigues of the German Consul. The Germans have a man-of-war at Apia and the Germans have a man-of-war at Apia and the English have the gunboat Ringdove. The United States has no war vessel there. It was said some time ago that the Philadelphia was under orders to sail for Samos, but the excitement apparently died out and the Philadelphia was sent to Mare Island. Now the Philadelphia has been ordered to take on as much coal as she possibly can at Mare Island and is to come here and finish loading. She is expected any day and will probably sail before the end of the week. The York town has been put in commission and she, too, should be ready to leave for Samoa about the same time.

As Might Have Been Expected.

From Brooklyn Life. "Who is the lady that has been owing you for such ong time?" asked the dreasmaker of her trues, the milliner.
"The wife of old Credley, the 'cash groces,' answered the milliner.